

The following comparison is an exact record of the actual, regular, bona-fide editions of THE WORLD printed during the week preceding and the week following the last election:

	Week before election.	After election.
Sunday	267,300	265,000
Monday	263,510	265,040
Tuesday	267,000	250,560
Wednesday	258,060	317,940
Thursday	253,680	284,250
Friday	260,180	277,850
Saturday	266,050	266,070
Weekly and Semi-Weekly	107,420	107,060

Totals.....1,923,990 2,170,900

We, the undersigned, the paper manufacturers who supply the white paper used by the New York World, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the above statement of circulation, and solemnly swear that it corresponds with the amount of white paper supplied by us, used by THE WORLD and charged up to them (in accordance with our method of charging THE WORLD each day only THE PAPER ACTUALLY USED AND PRINTED) during the two weeks specified.

BULKLEY, DUNTON & Co.,
by DAVID G. GARBARANT,
YORK HAVEN PAPER CO.,
SUSQUEHANNA WATER-POWER
AND PAPER CO.,
GREEN LAKE PAPER MILL CO.,
by Wm. B. DILLON,
MANAGER OF SALES,
W. H. PARSONS & Co.,
by W. H. PARSONS.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.
Personally appeared before me DAVID G. GARBARANT, by DAVID G. GARBARANT, manager of sales for the York Haven Paper Co., the Susquehanna Water-Power and Paper Co., and the Green Lake Paper Mill Co., who, being known to me, did appear before me and swore that the foregoing statement is true and correct.
Commissioner of Deeds, City and County of New York,
New York, Nov. 19, 1907.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(Agate Measurement.)
Ordinary, 25 cents per line. No extra price for acceptable display. Business or Special Notices, opposite Editorial page, 50 cents per line. Reading Notices, started or marked "Adv.": First page, \$1.50 per line; Fourth page, \$1.25 per line; Inside page, \$1 per line.
The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the Evening issue. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the Morning Edition.

A NEW TRIAL FOR SHARP.

Any decision of the Court of Appeals should command respect. Both press and public should be slow to find fault with the deliberation of the highest court in the State.

And yet the action of the Court of Appeals in reversing the decision of the lower courts and ordering a new trial for JACOB SHARP is a very remarkable phase of jurisprudence.

There are certain extraordinary facts that can not be gained. First—No ruling of Judge BARNETT in a criminal case has heretofore been reversed. Second—The selections of Judges POTTER and RHOEN to hear the motions for appeal were the occasions of unfavorable comment on the part of Bench, Bar and public. Third—This decision was discounted in this city two or three weeks ago. Counsel for SHARP have reiterated their confidence in the result.

The decision, to say the least, is unfortunate in its general effect. It will give an impression of the power of money rather than of the impartiality of justice. The poor bootlers languish in Sing Sing. But the rich offender escapes punishment temporarily and hopes to avoid it altogether.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Five cities are contesting for the honor and profit of being selected as the meeting-place of the national conventions.

New York, which has the least need of the influx of strangers and the incidental shakedown, is unquestionably the fittest place on many accounts.

This State, and that portion of it within a radius of ten miles of City Hall, will probably decide the Presidential election. This is therefore a good spot to work in any help which a convention might give to the campaign. Here, too, is the great centre of news-distribution. Neither hotels nor a hall would need to be improvised.

And still the West is a great country.

FORFEIT THE CHARTERS.

The Chicago City Council has found the right weapon with which to fight the Trusts. It calls for legal proceedings to forfeit the charter of every gas company in the city that has "pooled" its stock in the Chicago Gas Trust.

The Trust has secured control of all the companies, and advanced the price of gas 25 per cent.

The companies were chartered by the people to serve the public. When they merge themselves in a monopoly to rob the public their charters should be repealed.

Trounce the Trusts!

OLD PRO'S FREAK.

The cold snap is no doubt regarded by Gen. Newton as a vindication.

But as one swallow doesn't make a spring, neither does one cold wave make a winter. There will be three weeks of safe digging yet if December shall be no colder than the average.

Let reason and not red tape rule.

A RECORD OF HEROISM.

No department of Government work makes a better showing than the Life-Saving Service. During the last year it has assisted 332 disabled or stranded vessels and saved 6,372 lives and \$5,788,820 worth of property.

The record of the service is a record of heroism. Especially during the past year has the press furnished abundant evidence of countless devotion to hardy duty on the

part of the life-savers of the great lakes and along the coasts.

The attempt of some politicians to apply their spoils theory to this service savors almost of sacrilege. Let them keep their hands off. No party brand can make or unmake a hero, and that is the sort of stuff required a life-saving stations.

GIVE IT PROMPTLY.

JACOB SHARP has been granted a new trial. Let it be promptly given him. No new preparation is needed. The facts are palpable and proven. The evidence declared to have been improperly admitted is not necessary.

To leave the veteran rich briber long at liberty would scandalize justice. Let the new trial be set for an early day.

MOST'S DESIRE.

All the witnesses on Herr Most's side, while affirming that his speech was like the mournful cooing of a dove, admit that he did express a strong desire to see the executioner of the Chicago Anarchists—"only to be introduced to him."

This does not necessarily imply that Most desired to execute the executioner. Perhaps he only wanted to test his own nerve by confronting the man who had made Anarchism unhealthy out West. Perhaps he wanted to ask the instrument of the law if he supposed hanging really hurts much. Perhaps he wished to beg the "minion" to repent, and join the "JOHANN MOST Peace Society," and become a lamb.

That he meditated personal injury is not probable. Big words and beer foam do not hurt hangmen.

MORE THAN A MONOPOLY.

The word "monopoly" gives but an inadequate idea of the nature of the Standard Oil Trust. There is indeed no one word in the language that expresses the full meaning, for the simple reason that no such organization was ever before known in the history of the world.

The Standard Oil is not only a monopoly, but an utterly unscrupulous, conscienceless combination of commercial buccanniers. Composed of soulless corporations, its history proves it to be totally devoid of principle, blind to everything but dollars, deaf to everything but the clink of gold.

It is born not only of monopoly, but iniquity. Who will give it a name?

BURIAL REFORM.

The proposed Burial Reform Association certainly has much to commend it. What with exorbitant undertakers' bills and the prevailing ostentation at funerals, dying has become very expensive.

Such extravagant expenditure serves no good purpose. It is opposed by clergy and church. Only the undertakers, the florists, the hackmen, the monument makers and a senseless fashion favor the lavish display.

With the poor the funeral expenses are a very serious matter. The draft upon their slender means is often made at a time when they are least able to bear it. It is a very common case for a poor woman to lose the mainstay of her support, and then to be heavily involved in debt by the funeral.

Respect for the dead should not bring needless suffering to the living.

The Harvard football team protests that it has not protested the recent game in this city, but does not protest that it will not protest hereafter "at the proper time and place." Better reserve it till the next game is played, and then try and leave the other fellows to protest.

A Baltimore man mentions the "good water" of that city as one of the inducements to call the National Presidential Convention there. He must be thinking of the Prohibitionists—the "temperance Republicans" have no use for water at such a time.

Oh, no! It cannot be that HISCOCK and BELDEN are out. The Senator could never distrust nor quarrel with a truly good politician who has just received the vindication of a popular majority to Congress ten times as big as some of HISCOCK's own.

The ridiculous use made of the word "lady" recollects latest illustration in the challenge of the "champion female athlete of America," who expresses a willingness to "meet the Pittsburgh lady at any time and place she may name."

At last accounts the Administration was not chasing Commissioner E. ELLERY ANDERSON around Washington with a red-hot iron outlining the brand of "Traitor."

HENRY GEORGE announces that he will not retire from politics. Politics seems, however, to have retired from HENRY GEORGE to a very considerable extent.

They General Term Judges must join the public in concluding that "the law" is, like the proverbial white man, "mighty onastin."

If SULLIVAN and MITCHELL really meet for "business," politics and public affairs will suffer a temporary eclipse in England.

The people find it very difficult to retain their respect for the law sometimes, but they try hard to do it.

JACOB SHARP's bail should be high enough to make his selection of a foreign home very expensive.

The bootlers in Sing Sing and the exiles in Canada must envy "the old man" his luck.

JAMES J. BELDEN is a very kind-hearted man and an excellent legal adviser of counsel.

It is slow work making bribery dangerous in this town.

A thrilling story in THE WORLD to-morrow evening: "The Devil's Card; or, Not so Black as Painted."

SHOP WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

CITY GIRLS HEAVILY HANDICAPPED IN COMPETITION WITH FARMERS' GIRLS.

How the Country Women Cut Down the City Girls. Fifty Hundred of Them at Work for One Fifth—Few of Them Obligated to Take Sewing for a Living.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—A further investigation by a WORLD reporter into the business of distributing city shop work through Passaic and adjoining counties has revealed a steadily increasing business, the extent of which few people realize. New points of distribution are being established, and more agents are being employed in this new phase of women's labor. Thoughtlessly, no doubt, at first, the stout, healthy farmers' wives and daughters were led into a competition against their less fortunate sisters in the large commercial centres. Although the city woman little suspected it, the reason why the shop work manufacturer has been enabled to continuously cut down her meagre weekly pittance, it has been because he had led the women in the country to compete against her.

ADVANTAGES ALL ON ONE SIDE.

In this strife the advantages are nearly all upon one side and against the shop girls in the cities, who are compelled, by adverse circumstances, to labor at shop work for a livelihood. With them it is a desperate hand-to-mouth struggle for the absolute necessities of life. To them the landlord comes around with the first day of the month. A few cents' reduction in the price paid for "finishing" a dozen shirts or waists means an anguish that no one can realize who has not been in want. Not fancied want, but the want of warmth, food, shelter or sufficient clothing to go about in to perform daily labor.

The city woman is compelled to live in the house of many doors and many occupants. Her quarters are narrow and dark. The pile of fuel necessary to keep them habitable is a constant and heavy burden.

How different it is in the country! There, large, airy rooms, with the pure sunlight streaming in through many windows, and a bright, glowing fire sending forth ample heat and cheerfulness, in most of the houses visited there were two or more women busy. Their merry laugh and happy men were in striking contrast to the appearance of the city women, who were forced to forego the necessities of life. No rent to pay, no added fuel to buy, a man or boy to keep the fire going and bring in the wood to cook. Every flash of the busy little needle and every turn of the revolving wheel of thread meant smaller wages for those, women like them, sisters in want, who, for reasons of various causes, were compelled to compete against health and strength, which must in the end drive them to the wall.

THE PIONEERS IN THE BUSINESS.

The pioneers in this country branch of shop work, so far as can be learned, were Levi & Price, New York manufacturers, who built a mill in Paterson about fifteen years ago. A nation was selected because of the large number of farmers who visit the city the year around to market their produce, which is sold on the open street or delivered to private customers.

In most of these farm wagons a wife or daughter is sure to be found. She can stay in the wagon while the farmer carries away his goods. The Manhattan Shirt Mills, as Levi & Price called their new venture, was built from Paterson, the work which most of the farmers drive to the Main street market. Signs of inducement were hung out to the country people, and the market wagons soon began to stop at the shirt mill on their way home, until twenty at a time could be counted there on a big market day.

A little work was given, to be returned the next week. The farmers' wives and daughters, told of the new source of revenue, became country tailors.

Driving through the country to-day, it is no uncommon sight to see before each window of a farm-house a woman or girl busy working with a sewing-machine. By this method they will enter the house and find them working on shirts or waists. When spoken to they say manufactured, or as they term it, "boughten" things are prettier than home-made. They say that by this method they get money to buy what they want.

NOT FOR A LIVING, BUT FOR LUXURIES.

In some cases the work is done to really earn a living, but in most cases this is not true in the country, where the husbands or fathers of the workers own their homes, and where the expenses are met by money from the outside world.

The WORLD reporter in this travels was shown a set of furniture, a new carpet, a set of dishes and, in one case, a wedding outfit bought by money earned at shop work. One woman said that her husband had more than \$1,000 saved up to build a house, and she was working to get money "to furnish it." In another instance a woman possessed property that could be sold for \$15,000. His wife was working at the machine to buy a set of fine curtains for her parlor.

Levi & Price, after three years, separated. The new plant was owned by Levi & Wheeler. They have 120 families stopping at their mills for work, and many of the farm-wagons on the market will be found to carry a load of washed shirts or left at the mills on the way home. The farmers come to Paterson in the middle of the night. It was found necessary to have instructors and distributors in the new work to teach and explain the work, and the agents who do not drive to Paterson. Men were taken to the factory, and taught the quickest and best way of doing the work. Then they were sent out as agents for the firm. They now have two of these who drive through three counties.

HOW ONE AGENT WORKS.

David Allen, one of the men, lives on the line between the States of New Jersey and New York, which gives him a central location for the two counties of Bergen and Rockland, through which he works. He has several machines at his home where he will teach beginners until they are competent to work shop work. He has taught numbers of others at his home.

Creating a demand for sewing-machines, he added an agency for them to his other work. His home at Chestnut Ridge is fourteen miles from Paterson. He works as far as Nyack, eleven miles beyond. He gets his shirts from Paterson, all cut out and partly sewed together. At first he gave a shirt to one woman to complete. But now, he says, he subdivides the work, giving one the bosom to sew in, another the neck bands and wrist bands to sew on, and a third the buttonholes and hems to make. This, he claims, makes experts in the various and expedient matters which the handiwork of a single shirt takes a week. He has more than three hundred women employed. Some of these do little, and very few as much as they can. He said that he had one girl who earned \$24 a week, but he refused to give the price that he paid. He has had to struggle for his work and to keep his territory.

During the past summer R. H. Macy & Co. of Fourteenth street, New York, opened a factory in Nyack and placed it in charge of Miss Wood. A wagon route was started, and work was distributed by agents, but the factory was closed this fall.

Henry B. Rothschild, of West Broadway, Kingenstein Bros. of 81 Walker street, Myer Crans, of Walker street, Litchenstein & Lyons, and Miller & Son, all of New York, are established agents.

Mr. Allen's field includes the towns of Spring Valley, Monsey, Pearl River, Clarksville, Bardonia, Blauveltville, Nyack, Piermont and Tappan in Rockland County, New York, and Park Ridge, Mont Vale, River Vale, Passaic, Hillside and West Wood in Bergen County, New Jersey. This season he

will have a man to drive about for him. He does not work on salary.

ANOTHER FIELD OF COMPETITION.

John Hoffman, the second out-door agent, is paid a fixed wage of \$100 a month. He drives a double team, and is on the road five days in the week. His best route, he says, is in Bergen and Rockland counties, about the lines of the Erie Railroad to Suffern, twenty miles from Paterson. In this drive he distributes in the towns of Riverdale, Ridgewood, Huhokos, Allendale, Hameys and Mahwah. He stays at Suffern all night, and crossing the mountains, as it is called, at Manassas, and returns to Paterson by way of the towns of Campden, Wyckoff, Wortendyke and Midland Park. Another trip is west of Paterson, through Passaic County and the towns of Pompton, Preahns, Bloomfield and Butler.

A third route is by way of Clifton, Lake View, Passaic, Franklin and Belleville to Newark, where the agent distributes a branch establishment a year and a half ago. This was done, they said, to catch the country workers, Newark being another large market centre for farmers for miles around in all directions.

Bensen said that he supplied about two hundred hands. This, with the number who work for Allen and those who work directly for the mills, shows about how many country women are employed by this firm alone in competition with the shop girls of New York.

THE BOY PIANIST.

Any one who wants to make a success as a pianist nowadays must possess exceptional ability, for there is no instrument on this earth that has been so fatally abused, and of which people are becoming so intolerant.

Who has not suffered from the exquisite anguish of the "instruction book" with its hideous "Lullaby Land," "The Swiss Boy" and "Cherry Blossom"? The time of the academy and the little dainties as he practices the practicing of some mislaid melody, and cursed the days when pianos were invented?

Ah! the piano is frequently cruel, often despoiled of men, and always looked upon with distrust. In the season it is the accompaniment to conversation; in the hotel it is the terror of the guests; in the home it is simply tragic.

Yet at Wallace's yesterday afternoon a tiny boy, clad in a sailor suit, with plump face and broad shoulders, an expression of childish satisfaction, sat down to one of the acknowledged instruments, and in less than an hour had roused a thoroughly critical audience to wonderful enthusiasm.

Young Josef Hofmann, extensively advertised by Mr. Henry E. Abbey as the musical marvel of the age, gave a private concert to the press and Mr. Abbey's friends. The result showed that nothing had been exaggerated about the child, and that he is indeed simply a musical marvel.

I hate gushing in the superlative, but frankly I must say that I have never heard since Hofmann's playing superior. It is magnificent.

He gave Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" superbly. (I don't think I've used that superlative before.) But he was most successful in one of Chopin's waltzes—an extremely difficult one. His execution was extremely brilliant, his touch staccato and sure, and his rendition absolutely correct. Nothing better could have been heard. If young Hofmann played only this waltz he would be worth a fortune.

Papa Cassemer Hofmann did some variations on a theme by Beethoven arranged by Samson, with the boy, and though a dactyl is not much of a test as to the ability of either one of the players, it was evident that young Josef did some extremely effective work. He also played a mazurka and polonaise of his own composition, of which it is not necessary to say very much. Then Rudolph Aronson blushing suggested ten bars or so of his exquisite two-by-the-hour waltzes and young Hofmann elaborated upon it in a truly artistic manner, while the audience went wild with delight.

WORLDLINGS.

Prof. Bell has constructed a machine on the general principle of the typewriter, for facilitating conversation with deaf mutes.

The fortune of Chris Von der Ahe, the baseball manager, is estimated at \$500,000. He has all been made out of the great American game.

Jacob Unden, a carpenter at Deluth, Minn., fell from scaffolding and broke his neck several weeks ago, but is still living and enjoying good health.

Emmie Stowe, of Caro, Mich., was leading a cow to pasture when the animal gave a sudden jerk on the rope and pulled his thumb completely off.

Mrs. George Winter, of Cincinnati, recently coughed up a piece of bone which she swallowed three years ago and which lodged in one of her lungs.

Russell Sage once cracked wheat for breakfast 365 days in the year and is very fond of baked apples. He is also very partial to bread and butter with a thick spread of honey on it.

Abraham Durbank, who died in Pittsfield, Mass., the other day, worth \$500,000 was a stone and brick mason, and worked at his trade until a few days before his death. A travel was his only possession when he settled in Pittsfield in 1834.

A burglar entered the home of Mr. C. F. Jannoch, in Kalamazoo, Mich., one night last week and was passing through the dining-room when a parrot in the room called out loudly: "What are you doing there? The burglar's cry aroused Mr. Jannoch, and the burglar fled in haste.

The remains of a prehistoric race of giants have frequently been dug up at St. Augustine, Fla., and last week, in excavating for a cellar, a workman discovered an immense iron crowbar which must have been used by the unknown aborigines. It is ten feet long, tapering at each end to a sharp point, and weighs 190 pounds.

The people of Chico, Cal., are trying to solve the Chinese question by colonizing the obnoxious Celestials just outside the city limits. Gen. Bidwell has given ten acres of land for the purpose and the city agrees to furnish lumber enough to erect houses and all the water that may be needed, free of charge.

A clause in the will of John J. Hicks, who died in New York recently, reads: "I bequeath to my dear children my undying love, which I hope they will as lovingly accept and retain towards each other. This precious gift will not perish with my body, but will live for them throughout all the ages of eternity."

When Mr. W. H. Henton, of Glasboro', N. J., was a guest at a Philadelphia hotel more than twenty years ago, a thief stole his watch. Last week he received by express a small parcel containing a handsome gold watch and a note which read: "In this box you will find a gold watch to be recognized as a substitute for the one taken from your room in a Philadelphia hotel in 1865."

Scott's Miners All Discharged.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—A most significant and important move in connection with Congressman Scott's refusal to pay the 5 per cent advance occurred yesterday at Scott Haven, William Duncan, the superintendent, of the "Coal Kings" of West Virginia, Southwest and Duncan Hotel, in compliance with an order from Mr. Scott, discharged all the men working on the mine, and suspended further instructions.

New England Depot at Hartford Burned.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—The temporary passenger station of the New York and New England Railroad in this city, frame building, totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE DRIFT OF SOCIETY TALK.

THREE WEDDINGS, A RECEPTION AND A MUSICAL THIS EVENING.

Mr. R. A. Macready and Miss Katherine Motley to be Married at 504 Fifth Avenue.—Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper to Wed Miss Edith Redfield in the West Presbyterian Church—Other Social Events.



MUCH wedding will not be in favor to-day, three of to-day's brides being married at home. A very pretty wedding will be that of Mr. R. A. Macready and Miss Katherine Motley, daughter of the late James M. Motley, which will be celebrated at 8.30 o'clock this evening at 504 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, assisted by the Rev. T. M. Niven, of Dobbs Ferry, an uncle of the bride officiating.

The bride will wear a white satin gown with train, and front of duchesse lace. The corsage will be decorated with the veil of tulle. The diamond necklace worn is a gift from her brother, Mr. T. M. Motley. The other diamonds of the bride were presented by the groom's mother and the groom. The bride will carry a bouquet of lilacs of the valley.

Mr. Macready will be the best man. Mr. Dunbar Wright, Mr. Elihu Walker, Mr. Walter Watson and Mr. James M. Motley will be the ushers. The bridesmaids will be Miss Estelle Doremus and Miss Josephine Stone. They will wear rose finches, of silver and tulle, made walking length. The long drawing-rooms will be decorated, one in pink and the other with yellow roses. The couple will stand during the ceremony under an arch of ferns and roses. The bride will be given away by her brother, Mr. T. M. Motley. The presents are very handsome, including many fine diamonds and bronzes. The reception after the ceremony will last until 11 o'clock to-night.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper and Miss Edith Redfield, daughter of Amasa A. Redfield, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock in the West Presbyterian Church. The Rev. William H. Cooke, of Trinity Parish, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, will officiate. The wedding-gown will be of rich French faille with train. The bride will wear a corsage of old English lace, made to order for the occasion. The tulle veil will be fastened with orange blossoms. The bouquet will be of white roses. Miss Edith Stratton will be the maid of honor. She will wear draperies of braided tulle over white silk. Miss Eliza Grady, Miss Nellie Davis, Miss Annie Whitney, Miss Phoebe Grady, Miss Mabel Jones and Miss Mamie Cooke, a cousin of the bride, will be bridesmaids. The first two in the bridal procession will wear rose tulle over faille, and the last will be in canary color, all carrying baskets of flowers in their hands and wearing aprons to match their gowns.

Mr. Robert Latimer Redfield will be the best man and Mr. Charles Cushman, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Henry Buck, Mr. J. B. Elmendorf, Mr. Henry Latimer, Mr. Arthur Phelps will be the ushers. The bride will be given away by her father. The reception after the wedding will be at the home of the bride's parents, 68 West Forty-eighth street. The guests expected are the following named persons:

Judge and Mrs. George C. Barrett, the Rev. and Mrs. William H. Cooke, Judge and Mrs. Larremore, Misses Larremore, Mr. and Mrs. George Cooke, Judge and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. David Ivion, the Misses Ivion, Judge and Mrs. Henry Howard, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Hosen, Dr. and Mrs. Paxton, Dr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Abbott and Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Allen.

Mr. Henry L. Wolff and Miss Lisette Beaumont will be married at 7 o'clock this evening at 312 West Fifty-eighth street, the home of the bride's father, Mr. F. Beinhauer. The Rev. Dr. Oerter, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, will officiate. The bride will wear a gown of white satin and tulle. The couple will stand under an arch of flowers.

Mrs. Joshua J. Henry, of 14 East Tenth street, will give a reception this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock. In the same drawing-room in the home of the bride's father, Mr. F. Beinhauer, the Rev. Dr. Oerter, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, will officiate. The bride will wear a gown of white satin and tulle. The couple will stand under an arch of flowers.

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